

BAYER ADVANCED LLC

1500 Urban Center Dr.

Birmingham, AL 35242

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY:

CALL CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: (202) 483-7616

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION:

PRODUCT NAME: BAYER ADVANCED GARDEN 2-in-1 Systemic Azalea, Camellia & Rhododendron Care

PRODUCT CODE: 41016

CHEMICAL FAMILY: Organophosphorous Insecticide

CHEMICAL NAME: O,O-Diethyl S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl) phosphorodithioate

SYNONYMS: Disulfoton

FORMULA: C8 H19 O2 P S3

PRODUCT USE: Consumer Insecticide

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS:

INGREDIENT NAME

/CAS NUMBER	EXPOSURE LIMITS	CONCENTRATION (%)
***** HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS *****		
DI-SYSTON (disulfoton)		
298-04-4	OSHA : .10 mg/m3 TWA (skin) ACGIH: .10 mg/m3 TWA	1%
Fertilizer		
16-8-8	OSHA : Not Established ACGIH: Not Established	98-99%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION:

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

WARNING!

Color: Tan to light brown; **Form:** Solid; Granules; **Odor:** Bitter bubble gum; Organophosphate Insecticide - Cholinesterase Inhibitor; May be fatal if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

ROUTE(S) OF ENTRY: Inhalation; Skin Contact; Skin Absorption; Eye Contact; Ingestion

HUMAN EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

ACUTE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE: Exposure during the labeled use of this product is expected to be minimal. Consumers should refer to the packaging label for proper handling procedures. However, sufficient exposure to disulfoton, the active ingredient in this product, may result in systemic intoxication due to inhibition of the enzyme cholinesterase. The sequence of development of systemic effects varies with the route of entry, and the onset of symptoms may be delayed up to 12 hours. First symptoms of poisoning may be nausea, increased salivation, lacrimation, blurred vision and constricted pupils. Other symptoms of systemic poisoning include vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramping, dizziness and sweating. After inhalation, respiratory symptoms like tightness of chest, wheezing, and laryngeal spasms, may be pronounced at first. If the poisoning is severe, then symptoms of convulsions, low blood pressure,

NON-TRANSPORTATION:

BAYER EMERGENCY PHONE: (877) 229-3763

BAYER INFORMATION PHONE: (877) 229-3724

HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION (Continued):

ACUTE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE (continued):

cardiac irregularities, loss of reflexes and coma may occur. In extreme cases, death may occur due to a combination of factors such as respiratory arrest, paralysis of respiratory muscles or intense bronchoconstrictions. Complete symptomatic recovery from sublethal poisoning usually occurs within one week once the source of exposure is completely removed. The fertilizer contained in this product may cause eye, skin or mucous membrane irritation. Ingestion may cause nausea.

CHRONIC EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE: Cholinesterase inhibition sometimes persists for 2-6 weeks, thus repeated exposure to small amounts of this material may result in an unexpected cholinesterase depression causing symptoms such as malaise, weakness, and anorexia that resemble other illnesses such as influenza. Exposure to a concentration that would not have produced symptoms in a person that was not previously exposed may produce severe symptoms of cholinesterase inhibition in a previously exposed person.

CARCINOGENICITY: This product is not listed by NTP, IARC or regulated as a carcinogen by OSHA.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: No specific medical conditions are known which may be aggravated by exposure to the active ingredient in this product. However, any disease, medication or prior exposure which reduces normal cholinesterase activity may increase susceptibility to the toxic effects of the active ingredient. Pre-existing respiratory disease may be aggravated by sufficient exposure to the fertilizer component.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES:

FIRST AID FOR EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

FIRST AID FOR SKIN: Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.

FIRST AID FOR INHALATION: If a person is overcome by excessive exposures to aerosols of this material, remove to fresh air or uncontaminated area. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

FIRST AID FOR INGESTION: If ingestion is suspected, call a physician or poison control center. If medical assistance cannot be given immediately, drink large quantities of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention. Avoid alcohol. Do not attempt to give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product contains the organophosphorus insecticide disulfoton, a cholinesterase inhibitor. Cholinesterase inhibition results in stimulation of the central nervous system, the parasympathetic nervous system and the somatic motor nerves. If symptoms of organo-phosphate poisoning are present, the administration of atropine sulfate is indicated. Administer atropine sulfate in large, therapeutic doses. In mild

FIRST AID MEASURES (Continued):

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN (continued):

cases, start treatment by giving 1-2 mg of atropine intravenously every 15 minutes until signs of atropinization appear (dry mouth, flushing, and dilated pupils if pupils were originally pinpoint). In severe cases, start treatment by giving 2-4 mg intravenously every 5-10 minutes until fully atropinized. Dosages for children should be appropriately reduced. 2-PAM is also antidotal and may be used in conjunction with atropine. Do not give morphine. Watch for pulmonary edema which may develop in serious cases of poisoning even after 24 hours. At first sign of pulmonary edema, place patient in oxygen tent and treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES:

FLASH POINT: Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Water; Carbon Dioxide; Dry Chemical; Foam

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Keep out of smoke; cool exposed containers with water spray. Fight fire from upwind position. Use self-contained breathing equipment. Contain runoff by diking to prevent entry into sewers or waterways. Equipment or materials involved in pesticide fires may become contaminated.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES:

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES: Isolate area and keep unauthorized people away. Do not walk through spilled material. Avoid breathing dusts and skin contact. Avoid generating dust (a fine water spray mist, plastic film cover, or floor sweeping compound may be used if necessary). Wear proper protective equipment. Carefully sweep up spilled material. Place in covered container for reuse or disposal. Scrub contaminated area with detergent and bleach solution. Repeat. Rinse with water. Use dry absorbent material such as clay granules to absorb and collect wash solution for proper disposal. Contaminated soil may have to be removed and disposed. Do not allow material to enter streams, sewers, or other waterways or contact vegetation.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE:

STORAGE TEMPERATURE(MIN/MAX): None/30 day avg. not to exceed 100°F (38°C)

SHELF LIFE: Time/Temperature dependent. Specific information available upon request.

SPECIAL SENSITIVITY: Not established

HANDLING/STORAGE PRECAUTIONS: Do not allow product to contaminate material which is intended for use or consumption by humans or animals.

8. PERSONAL PROTECTION:

REQUIRED WORK/HYGIENE PROCEDURES: Exposure during the labeled use of this product is expected to be minimal. Consumers should refer to the packaging label for proper handling procedures. However, if exposure to this product is possible while handling large quantities such as in subsequent manufacturing, transportation spills or other emergencies, the following personal protection is recommended.

EYE PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Goggles

SKIN PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Long sleeves and trousers

HAND PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS: Chemical-resistant gloves such as latex or nitrile.

VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: Maintain exposure levels below applicable limits through the use of general and local exhaust ventilation.

PERSONAL PROTECTION (Continued):

RESPIRATOR REQUIREMENTS: If needed, based on the conditions of use, wear a NIOSH-approved organic vapor respirator with particulate pre-filter.

MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE: Plasma and/or red blood cell cholinesterase activity can be used to detect excessive absorption of DI-SYSTON (disulfoton). It is preferable to establish a pre-exposure baseline value for best comparisons. Contact Bayer Corp., Agriculture Division, for additional information. If significant cholinesterase depression occurs, no further exposure should be allowed until cholinesterase values return to normal.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE MEASURES: Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination. Educate and train employees in safe use of the product. Follow all label instructions. Launder clothing separately after use. Wash thoroughly after handling.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

PHYSICAL FORM:	Solid
APPEARANCE:	Granules
COLOR:	Tan to light brown
ODOR:	Bitter bubble gum
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	274.4 (for disulfoton)
BOILING POINT:	Not applicable
MELTING/FREEZING POINT:	Not applicable
SOLUBILITY IN WATER:	15 ppm (for disulfoton)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	Not applicable
BULK DENSITY:	55-62 lb/cu-ft (typical)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	1.7 x 10 ⁻⁵ mm Hg @ 20°C (for disulfoton)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

STABILITY: This is a stable material.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

INCOMPATIBILITIES: Strong oxidizing agents, bases and strong mineral acids.

INSTABILITY CONDITIONS: Sustained temperatures above 100 F (38°C)

DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: For disulfoton: Proposed under extreme conditions (e.g. fire): SO₂, H₃PO₄, CO, C₂H₅SH, diethyl disulfide

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

Acute toxicity studies have not been performed on this product as formulated. The acute toxicity data provided is from a similar systemic rose and flower care formulation containing a similar amount of the active ingredient, disulfoton. The remaining non-acute information is on technical grade disulfoton.

ACUTE TOXICITY:

ORAL LD50: Male Rat: 1411 mg/kg; Female Rat: 347 mg/kg

DERMAL LD50: Male and Female Rabbit: >2000 mg/kg

INHALATION LC50: 4 HR Exposure to Dust: Male Rat: 3.59 mg/L (actual); Female Rat: 1.16 mg/L (actual); 1 HR Exposure to Dust (extrapolated from 4

HR LC50): Male Rat: 14.36 mg/L (actual); Female Rat: 4.64 mg/L (actual)

EYE EFFECTS: Rabbit: Moderate irritation to the iris and/or conjunctiva was observed with all irritation clearing within 7 days post-treatment.

SKIN EFFECTS: Rabbit: Minimal erythema and/or edema was observed with all irritation clearing within 48 hours post-treatment.

SENSITIZATION: Guinea Pig: Not a dermal sensitizer.

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued):**SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY:**

In a 13 week inhalation study, rats were exposed to disulfoton for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week at mean analytical concentrations of 0.018, 0.16 or 1.4 mg/m³. At the highest concentration, compound-related effects included cholinesterase inhibition and an increased incidence of inflammation of the nasal turbinates. The no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) was 0.16 mg/m³. In dermal toxicity studies, disulfoton was administered to the back of rabbits for 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 3 weeks at levels ranging from 0.4 up to 6.5 mg/kg. Cholinergic symptoms including muscle spasms, tremors, salivation, and difficult breathing were observed in rabbits at 3.0 mg/kg and greater. Mortality also occurred at these levels. The NOEL for these studies was 0.8 mg/kg based on cholinesterase inhibition.

CHRONIC TOXICITY:

In a 1 year study, dogs were administered disulfoton at dietary concentrations of 0.5, 4 or 12 ppm. The only significant effects observed in the study were the inhibition of cholinesterase activities. The NOEL was 0.5 ppm on the basis of cholinesterase inhibition. Disulfoton was administered to rats at dietary concentrations of 1, 4 or 16 ppm for 2 years. Effects observed at the high dose included decreased food consumption, decreased body weight gain, cholinesterase inhibition, eye effects and increased mortality. The NOEL for systemic effects was 4 ppm. In a subsequent 6 month study in which rats were administered disulfoton at dietary concentrations of 0.25, 0.5 or 1.0 ppm, the overall NOEL for cholinesterase inhibition was 0.5 ppm.

CARCINOGENICITY:

Disulfoton was investigated for carcinogenicity in chronic feeding studies using rats and mice. There was no evidence of a carcinogenic effect in either species at dose levels up to and including 16 ppm, the highest dose tested.

MUTAGENICITY:

A number of mutagenicity studies have been conducted on disulfoton. Three in vitro studies showed disulfoton to be a potential mutagen, however, these results were not substantiated in in vivo testing.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY:

In a developmental toxicity study, rats were administered disulfoton during gestation at oral doses of 0.1, 0.3 or 1.0 mg/kg/day. Maternal cholinesterase inhibition occurred at 0.3 mg/kg and greater. At the maternally toxic dose of 1.0 mg/kg, there was an increased incidence of incomplete ossification of the sternebrae in fetuses. The NOELs for maternal and developmental toxicity were 0.1 and 0.3 mg/kg/day, respectively. Teratogenic effects were not found at any of the levels tested. Rabbits were administered disulfoton during gestation at oral doses of 0.3, 1.0 or 3.0 mg/kg/day. Due to severe toxic responses and deaths at 3.0 mg/kg, this dose was lowered to 2.0 and later for most animals again to 1.5 mg/kg/day. The NOEL for maternal toxicity was 1.0 mg/kg/day. There was no evidence of disulfoton causing a teratogenic or an embryotoxic effect up to the highest dose tested.

REPRODUCTION:

In a two-generation reproductive toxicity study, disulfoton was administered to rats at dietary concentrations of 0.5, 2 or 9 ppm. Reproductive and litter effects occurring in conjunction with severe maternal toxicity were observed at the high dose. These effects included cannibalism, decreased pup body weight, decreased litter size, decreased median number of implantations and effects on cholinesterase activities. The NOELs for parental and reproductive toxicity were 0.5 and 2 ppm, respectively.

NEUROTOXICITY:

In an acute oral neurotoxicity study using rats, disulfoton was administered as a single dose to males at 0.24, 1.5 or 5.2 mg/kg and to females at 0.24, 0.76 or 1.5 mg/kg. Clinical observations and neurotoxicity evaluations were performed over a period of 15 days followed by a neurohistopathological examination. There was no evidence of neurotoxicity in either sex at any of the dose levels tested. In a supplemental cholinesterase activity study using

TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION (Continued):**NEUROTOXICITY (continued):**

rats, disulfoton was administered as a single oral dose to males at 0.25, 1.5 or 4.9 mg/kg and to females at 0.25, 0.77 or 1.5 mg/kg. The NOEL for cholinesterase inhibition was 0.25 mg/kg in both sexes. In a 13 week neurotoxicity screening study, disulfoton was administered to rats at dietary concentrations of 0.9, 3.8 and 14.5 ppm. There were behavioral and clinical biochemical evidence of cholinergic toxicity but no evidence of a neurotoxic effect in rats at dietary concentrations up to and including 14.5 ppm, the highest concentration tested.

There was no evidence of acute delayed neurotoxicity in antidote protected hens treated with disulfoton at an oral dose exceeding the LD50 in hens.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

This pesticide is toxic to fish and wildlife. It is also toxic to bees when exposed to direct application. Bayer will provide a summary of specific data upon written request. As with any pesticide, this product should be used according to label directions and should be kept out of streams, lakes and other aquatic habitats of concern.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Follow container label instructions for disposal of wastes generated during use in compliance with the FIFRA product label. In other situations, dispose of in a RCRA hazardous waste incinerator.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION:

TECHNICAL SHIPPING NAME: Disulfoton - 1%
FREIGHT CLASS PACKAGE: Insecticides, NOI - NMFC102120
PRODUCT LABEL: Not Noted
DOT (DOMESTIC SURFACE)
HAZARD CLASS OR DIVISION: Non-Regulated
IMO / IMDG CODE (OCEAN)
HAZARD CLASS DIVISION NUMBER: Non-Regulated
ICAO / IATA (AIR)
HAZARD CLASS DIVISION NUMBER: Non-Regulated

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION:

OSHA STATUS: This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA STATUS: This product is exempt from TSCA Regulation under FIFRA Section 3 (2)(B)(ii) when used as a pesticide.

CERCLA REPORTABLE QUANTITY: 100 pounds of the formulation which contains 1 pound of Disulfoton.

SARA TITLE III:

SECTION 302 EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: Disulfoton CAS #298-04-4 1% SECTION 311/312

HAZARD CATEGORIES: Immediate Health Hazard; Delayed Health Hazard

SECTION 313 TOXIC CHEMICALS: No components listed.

RCRA STATUS: When discarded in its purchased form, this product is a listed RCRA hazardous waste and should be managed as a hazardous waste. (40 CFR 261.20-24) (PO39)

16. OTHER INFORMATION:**NFPA 704M RATINGS:**

Health 2 Flammability 1 Reactivity 1 Other
0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=High
4=Extreme

Bayer's method of hazard communication is comprised of Product Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. NFPA ratings are provided by Bayer as a customer service.

REASON FOR ISSUE: Delete emergency telephone number (Sections 4 &

12); revise Section 9 (physical properties)

PREPARED BY: V. C. Standart

APPROVED BY: D. C. Eberhart

TITLE: Product Safety Manager

APPROVAL DATE: 10/11/1999

SUPERSEDES DATE: 07/22/1999

MSDS NUMBER: 37285

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